

REMARKS

Clean and marked-up versions of the substitute specification are enclosed herewith in duplicate. The substitute specification incorporates the information requested in the Office Action into the application, amends the claim, and makes other minor amendments/corrections to the application. The amendment to claim 1 is also presented above.

The issues raised in the outstanding Office Action are addressed below.

I. Objections to the Disclosure

The disclosure is objected to under 37 CFR §1.163(a) and 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph for presenting less than a full, clear and complete botanical description of the plant and the characteristics that distinguish the plant from related known varieties. The particular concerns raised in the Office Action are addressed individually below.

A. Genus and Species of the Plant.

The Office Action states that the specification at page 1, line 10, sets forth the genus but not the species for the claimed plant. As reflected in the substitute specification, the application has been revised to incorporate the genus and species of the plant: *Calycanthus (chinensis x floridus) x Calycanthus (chinensis x occidentalis)*.

B. Name of Parental Cultivars.

The Office Action states that at page 3, lines 6-16, the Applicants have set forth the genus and species for the parental cultivars, but do not indicate the names of the parent plants. The Examiner has requested that this information be inserted into the specification, as well as an indication of which is the male and female parent. Applicants have amended the specification as shown at page 3, lines 14-16 of the substitute specification to insert the

names of the parental cultivars. As stated at page 3, lines 11-12, of the substitute specification the female parent is listed first for each cross. This information has also been added to the brief description of Figure 4 (page 4, lines 27-28 of the substitute specification).

C. Patent Status of other Cultivars.

The Examiner requests that the Applicants set forth in the specification whether the parental cultivars and cultivar 'Athens' have been patented, are the subject of a pending application, or are unpatented. The specification has been amended to indicate that both parental cultivars are unpatented (see, page 3, lines 14-16 of the substitute specification). The substitute specification also amends the application at page 2, lines 18-19, to indicate that cultivars 'Athens', 'Edith Wilder' and 'Michael Linsey' are unpatented.

D. Mountain Horticultural Crops Research Station.

The Office Action states that the recitation of "the North Carolina State University, Mountain Horticultural Crops Research Station" should be deleted as "unwarranted advertising." Applicants respectfully disagree. The reference to the Mountain Horticultural Crops Research Station at North Carolina State University accurately identifies where the plant was developed and allows third parties to contact the Mountain Horticultural Crops Research Station to obtain information about the cultivar rather than serving as "advertising" for Applicants program or institution. Accordingly, Applicants submit that this language should be retained in the application.

E. Tepals.

The Office Action notes that the application uses the terms "tepals" and "tepal" at several locations within the application, and states that it appears that the term "petals" or "petal" would be more botanically correct. The Examiner further requests that the Applicants verify the usage of this term in connection with the relevant characteristic and set forth the more appropriate

term in the application. The Examiner further states that correction and/or clarification of this matter is necessary.

"Tepal" and "tepals" are the more appropriate botanical terms for this characteristic of *Calycanthus*. Since there is no clear distinction between petals and sepals in *Calycanthus*, these flower parts are typically referred to as tepals in the art.

F. Page 5, lines 12-15.

The Office Action states that the discussion at page 5, lines 12-15, of the specification is confusing as it appears that Applicants are stating that the original plant and 'Venus' are two different plants. This language has been amended at page 5, lines 21-24, of the substitute specification to refer to "specimen" of the cultivar rather than "plant" thereby clarifying that the original specimen and 'Venus' are the same plant.

G. Plant Shape.

The Office Action requests that additional information relative to the typical and observed plant shape be imported into the specification. This information has been incorporated at page 5, line 20, of the substitute specification.

H. Shoots.

The Office Action further requests that additional information relative to the plant's shoots including shoot length, diameter and internode length be inserted into the specification. This information has been incorporated at page 6 (lines 1-4) of the substitute specification.

I. Trunk and Branches.

It is requested in the Office Action that Applicants set forth information relative to the trunk and branches of the claimed plant, including trunk diameter at a specified height above the soil and branch length and diameter. This information has been incorporated at page 6, lines 9-13, of the substitute specification.

J. Petioles.

The Office Action further requests that additional information relative to the plant's petioles including petiole diameter and coloration be inserted into the specification. This information has been incorporated at page 7, lines 4-6, of the substitute specification.

K. Fall Foliage Color.

The Office Action states that at page 6, lines 23 and 24, it is unclear whether the colorations set forth with respect to fall foliage color is for upper, lower or both surfaces and requests clarification. The substitute specification clarifies at page 7, lines 1-3, that the recited colorations are relative to both upper and lower leaf surfaces.

L. Flower Depth.

The Office Action requests that Applicants set forth additional information regarding the claimed plant's flower depth at page 7, line 11, of the original specification. This information has been incorporated into the substitute specification at page 8, lines 3-4.

M. "Outer" and "Inner" Tepals.

The Examiner states that it is unclear at page 7, lines 13-16, whether the Applicants meant to use the terms "outer" and "inner" or, instead, intended to use the terms "upper" and "lower" with respect to the tepals. The Examiner states that correction and/or clarification of this point is necessary. The

Examiner further requests that Applicants set forth in the specification a color designation for the upper and lower petal (tepal) surfaces.

The outer (distal) and inner (proximal) tepals refer to tepals toward the outside and center of the flower, respectively. Thus, these terms are more botanically appropriate than "upper" and "lower." The tepals of the plant are in a continuous imbricate series with outer tepals overlapping inner tepals.

Description of the color of the upper and lower tepal surfaces has been incorporated into the substitute specification at page 8, lines 6-14.

N. "Bracts."

The Office Action states that it appears that the term "sepals" is the more appropriate botanical term as compared with "bracts" at page 7, line 18, of the original specification. The Examiner requests that Applicants verify the appropriate botanical term for this characteristic, and states that clarification and/or correction is required. The Examiner further requests that the Applicants import additional information into the specification relative to the bract shape, length, width, apex, margin and base descriptors and coloration (both surfaces).

The Applicants wish to clarify that "bract" is the more appropriate botanical term for this characteristic of the claimed plant, which is a reduced and narrow modified leaf structure that arises from the stem below the perianth and does not enclose the petals as a sepal would. Additional description of the bract has been inserted into the substitute specification at page 8, lines 16-19.

O. Lastingness of the Bloom.

The Office Action requests that information relative to the lastingness of the bloom be incorporated into the specification. This information has been inserted at page 8, lines 28-29, of the substitute specification.

P. Peduncle.

The Office Action further requests that information be set forth in the specification relative to the claimed plant's peduncle including length, diameter and coloration. This information has been inserted at page 8, lines 23-25, of the substitute specification.

Q. Disease Resistance/Susceptibility.

It is requested in the Office Action that information relative to the disease resistance/susceptibility of the claimed plant be inserted into the specification. As reflected at page 9, lines 23-24, of the substitute specification, no particular resistance or susceptibility to disease has been observed for 'Venus.'

R & S. Comparison with Related Species.

The Office Action states that the recitations at page 8, lines 8-24, and at page 9, line 2, of the original specification of "parental species," "*C. chinensis* parent" and "Comparison with Parental Types" does not appear accurate and requests correction. This language has been amended to recite "related species," "*C. chinensis* parent," and "Comparison with Related Species," respectively, at page 10, lines 2-21, of the substitute specification.

T. Comparison with Parental Cultivars.

The Office Action states that the Applicants should set forth in the specification a brief comparison between the claimed plant and each of the parental cultivars. This information has been incorporated into the substitute specification at page 11, line 3, to page 12, line 4.

U. Reproductive Organs.

The Office Action further requests that information relative to the plant's reproductive organs including pistil number, anthers, stigma, styles, ovary/ies be inserted into the application. This information has been incorporated into the substitute specification at page 9, lines 2-18.

V. Amendment to the Claim.

As requested in the Office Action, the claim has been amended to recite a "*Calycanthus plant.*"

W. Color Designations.

The Office Action states that the references to color designations such as "(144 A-D)" at page 5, line 21, of the original specification are unclear. Specifically, the Office Action states that it is unclear whether both colorations are present, or a mixture of the colorations, or a color that is between the two. The color designations are intended to indicate a range that includes both colors and shades in between. The language has been amended throughout the substitute specification to recite "ranging from shade x to shade y" (e.g., "(ranging from 144A to 144D)" to clarify what is intended.

II. Claim Rejection

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, first and second paragraphs, as not being supported by a complete and clear botanical description for the reasons indicated above with respect to the objections to the disclosure.

As discussed above, the Applicants have amended the specification to provide a more complete botanical description of the plant. Accordingly, the Applicant submits that Claim 1 is fully supported by the disclosure and respectfully requests that the rejections under § 112, first and second paragraphs, be withdrawn.

In re: Ranney et al.
Serial No.: 10/615,861
Filing Date: July 9, 2003
Atty. Docket No. 5051-637
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III. Conclusion

The concerns of the Examiner having been addressed in full, the Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of all outstanding rejections and the issuance of a Notice of Allowance forthwith. The Examiner is encouraged to address any questions regarding the foregoing to the undersigned attorney, who may be reached at (919) 854-1400.

Respectfully submitted,



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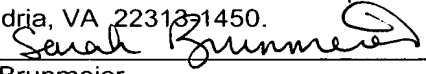
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Sarah Brunmeier

Marked-Up Substitute Specification

Attorney Docket No. 5051-637

5

HYBRID *CALYCANTHUS* PLANT NAMED 'VENUS'

LATIN NAME OF THE GENUS AND SPECIES

The Latin name of the novel hybrid cultivar disclosed herein is

10 *Calycanthus* (*chinensis* x *floridus*) x *Calycanthus* (*chinensis* x *occidentalis*) L.
'Venus'.

VARIETY DENOMINATION

The *Calycanthus* hybrid disclosed herein has been given the variety

15 denomination 'Venus'.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Calycanthus are deciduous shrubs that are commonly grown as ornamental landscape plants. There are three species of *Calycanthus*.

20 *Calycanthus floridus* (common sweetshrub, Carolina allspice, Carolina sweetshrub, strawberry-shrub, bubbly blossom, sweet bubbly, sweet Bettie, spicebush) is found throughout much of the Eastern United States and commonly grows as an understory shrub in mixed deciduous forests, often along streams and in moist woodlands. Plant height can vary and ranges
25 from 1 to 2.5 meters, growing as multi-stemmed shrubs with suckering shoots arising from the base and roots. Fall color can be an attractive buttery yellow. The flowers range in size (2-3 cm across) with tepals that vary from reddish purple to a dark chocolate brown. The fragrance is variable, but can have a pleasant fruity aroma. Older synonyms for this species include *Calycanthus*
30 *glaucus*, *C. fertilis*, *C. floridus* var. *laevigatus*, *C. floridus* var. *oblongifolius*, *C. nanus*, *C. brockianus*, and *C. mohrii*.

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Calycanthus occidentalis (California sweetshrub) is naturally found in Washington and California growing as an understory species along streams and on moist canyon slopes. Although similar to the Carolina sweetshrub, the California species is larger in almost all respects with the plants growing to over 3.5 meters tall. The flowers, although slightly larger (2 to 4 cm across) and a brighter red, are typically not as fragrant as those produced by *C. floridus*.

The Chinese wax shrub *Calycanthus chinensis* (*Sinocalycanthus chinensis*) is a rare species native to the Zhejiang Province in southeast China. This medium-sized shrub grows to 1 to 2.7 meters tall with large, glossy leaves. The flowers open more completely (up to 8 cm in diameter) than do North American species and are multicolored with the outer perianth whorl being whitish pink and the inner whorl being a strong yellow with occasional purple streaks at the base, with no fragrance.

Calycanthus is becoming increasingly popular as a landscape plant for use as a shrub border, foundation plant or a naturalizing plant. *Calycanthus* has few disease or insect pest problems. Several horticultural varieties of *Calycanthus floridus* are known including 'Athens' (unpatented), 'Edith Wilder' (unpatented), and 'Michael Linsey' (unpatented). As far as the inventors are aware, no varieties of *Calycanthus* are patented.

The present invention relates to a new and distinct hybrid variety of *Calycanthus* which is known botanically as *Calycanthus* L. 'Venus' (\times *Sinocalycanthus* 'Venus' Lasseigne and Fantz) and has been given the cultivar name 'Venus'. *Calycanthus* 'Venus' is suitable for use as a medium-sized ornamental landscape shrub.

There is some disagreement about the classification of the Chinese wax shrub. Some consider that the proper classification is in the genus *Calycanthus* (i.e., *Calycanthus chinensis*, W.C. Cheng and S.Y. Chang); but another treatment places it in a separate genus (*Sinocalycanthus chinensis*, W.C. Cheng and S.Y. Chang). However, recent molecular phylogeny data

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(Zhou, S., S. Renner, and J. Wen. Molecular phylogeny and inter and intracontinental biogeography of Calycanthaceae. *In Preparation*) has indicated that this species is genetically embedded among other *Calycanthus* species providing strong justification to place the Asian species within the genus *Calycanthus*. Based on this treatment, the proper scientific name for the hybrid of the invention is: *Calycanthus* L. 'Venus'. If future taxonomic treatments place the Chinese wax shrub into the genus *Sinocalycanthus*, then the proper scientific name for this new hybrid would be: *XSinocalycanthus* Lasseigne and Fantz 'Venus'.

Parentage. *Calycanthus* cultivar 'Venus' resulted from controlled pollinations using three different species (female parents are listed first for each combination; see **Figure 4**):

H2000-14-001 (*Calycanthus chinensis* x *Calycanthus floridus* 'Athens')
[unpatented] x H2000-17-002 (*Calycanthus chinensis* x *Calycanthus occidentalis*) [unpatented].

Calycanthus 'Venus' originated from a controlled breeding program, and was selected from seed germinated in the Fall of 2001 in a cultivated area at the North Carolina State University, Mountain Horticultural Crops Research Station, Fletcher, North Carolina, USA.

Asexual reproduction. The first asexual propagation of 'Venus' was carried out in June, 2002 by rooting stem cuttings at North Carolina State University, Mountain Horticultural Crops Research Station, Fletcher, North Carolina, USA. *Calycanthus* cultivar 'Venus' roots readily (>90%) from firm, subterminal, softwood cuttings when treated with a basal dip of 5,000 - 10,000 ppm indole butyric acid (potassium salt) in water. The combination of distinguishing characteristics disclosed herein for 'Venus' have remained

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stable and true to type through successive cycles of asexual propagation.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Calycanthus cultivar 'Venus' is a medium-sized, multi-stemmed shrub producing large, yellow-green flower buds that open to unique large, white magnolia-like flowers with yellow and purple infusions in the center. The flowers open widely, such that all of the tepals are visible, and are fragrant with the fruity aroma of strawberries and melons.

This combination of traits has been consistently observed and distinguishes 'Venus' from the parental species as well as other commercial cultivars known to the inventors.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying photographs exemplify the distinguishing traits of the new *Calycanthus* 'Venus'. All photographs are of greenhouse-grown plants in Fletcher, North Carolina. The photographs were produced using conventional techniques and although colors may appear different from actual colors due to lighting and the equipment used, they are as accurate as possible by conventional photography.

Figure 1 is a top view of the original plant growing in a 7-gallon container at approximately 18-months of age.

Figure 2 is a side view of the flower bud.

Figure 3 illustrates the open flower.

Figure 4 illustrates the pedigree of *Calycanthus* 'Venus' including flowers of 'Venus' as well as progenitor varieties. Female parents are listed first for each cross.

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DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The following is a detailed description of the botanical characteristics of the new and distinct *Calycanthus* cultivar 'Venus.' Color determinations are in accordance with the 2001 Edition of the Royal Horticultural Society Colour chart. Where dimensions, sizes, color and other characteristics are given, it is to be understood that such characteristics are approximations of averages and ranges as measured under growing conditions in Fletcher, North Carolina and are as accurately reported as practicable.

The following description of 'Venus' is from 18 month-old plants grown in a greenhouse in Spring, 2003. *Calycanthus* 'Venus' has not been observed under all possible conditions; it will be appreciated that phenotypic differences may occur with variations in environmental, climactic and cultural conditions.

Classification: Shrub

Type: Deciduous

Form: Multi-stemmed shrub

Shape: Rounded to spreading

Size: Size at maturity is not yet known. The most mature specimen ~~original plant of the variety~~ is 75 cm tall and 75 cm wide at 1.5 years of age (Figure 1). Based on this specimen's plant's ~~plant's~~ observed growth rate and the size of its parents, 'Venus' is anticipated to be a medium-sized shrub reaching 1.5 to 2.5 meters in height.

Vigor: Growth rate is moderate. Vegetative shoots typically grow 25 to 75 cm per growing season. Flowering shoots typically grow 10 to 15 cm

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before flowering.

Shoots: Young shoots are glabrous and yellow-green (ranging from 144-A to- 144B) to green (ranging from 143-A- to 143B) with faint white lenticels (155 C). Opposite or sub-opposite arrangement. Typical shoot length: 25 to 75 cm; typical shoot diameter: 4 to 8 mm; typical internode length: 3 to 9 cm.

Bark: Branches and trunk have greyed-green bark (ranging from 197 B- to 197D) with greyed-orange lenticels (ranging from 165-C- to 165D).

Trunk: Typical trunk diameter of an 18 month-old plant is 1 to 2 cm measured 2 cm above the soil.

Branches: Typical branch length of an 18 month-old plant: 30 to 65 cm; typical branch diameter: 6 to 10 mm.

Foliage:

Size. Leaves vary considerably in size depending on the environment and time of year, but -typically range from 7 to 20 cm in length and -5 to 10 cm in width.

Form. Simple. Opposite or sub-opposite in arrangement. Shape elliptical to ovate. Apex acuminate. Base rounded to acute, rarely slightly oblique.

Margin. Entire.

Veination. 5 to 7 pairs of veins (opposite).

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Surface. Slightly scabrous above (adaxial). Glabrous below (abaxial).

5 **Petioles.** Range from 1 to 1.5 cm in length, 1 to 2 mm in diameter and are slightly pubescent. Typical petiole color is yellow-green (145A).

10 **Summer Color.** Young leaves are yellow-green (ranging from 144-A to- 144B) to green (ranging from 143-A —to 143-B) and glossy. Mature leaves are green (ranging from 137-A to- 137C) on adaxial (somewhat glossy) and abaxial (dull, glaucescent) sides.

15 **Fall Color.** Fall foliage ranges from a buttery yellow (ranging from 11C- to 11D) to brown-yellow (ranging from 24-C -to 24D) with some greyed-orange (ranging from N167-C -to N167D) for both upper and lower leaf surfaces.

20 **Inflorescence:** *Calycanthus* 'Venus' produces solitary, complete flowers with 20 to 30 tepals in one imbricate series on a 10 to 20 mm stalk at the terminals of current season's growth. These flowers are magnolia-like and open fully such that all of the tepals are visible.

25 **Flower Bbuds (Figure 2):**

Size and Shape. Ellipsoid, 2 to 3.5 cm in length and 2 cm in diameter.

30 **Color.** Outer tepals are primarily green-yellow (1D) with some

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yellow-green (ranging from 144-C to 144D).

Open Flowers (Figure 3):

5 **Flower sSize.** Ranges from 7.5 to 11.5 cm in diameter. Flower
depth ranges from 3 to 5 cm.

10 **Color.** Upper surface of oOuter (distal) tepals is primarily white
(ranging from 155-A to 155D) with some green-yellow (1-D).
Lower surface of outer tepals is white (ranging from 155A to
155D) with some green-yellow (1D) and yellow-green (ranging
from 144-C- to 144D). Upper surface of inner (proximal) tepals
isare white (ranging from 155-A -to 155D) andte yellow (5-C)
with a slight blush of red-purple (60-C) on edges and base. The
15 lower surface of the inner tepals is similar to the upper surface in
color, but with less red-purple (60C), particularly at the base.

20 **Bracts.** One to two bracts subtending flowers; shape:
lanceolate; length: 1 to 1.5 cm; width: 5 to 7 mm; apex:
acuminate; base: cuneate; color: green (ranging from 137A to
137C) on both surfaces. Margin is entire.

25 **Fragrance.** Fruity aroma similar to ripe strawberries and melons.

Peduncle: Peduncles range from 1 to 2 cm in length and 2 to 4 mm in
diameter. Color is green (ranging from 143C to 144B) with a blush of red
(44C) on upper surface.

30 **Bloom tTime:** In Fletcher, NC, flowers begin to bloom in early May

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and continue sporadically throughout June and July. Lastingness of bloom ranges from 2 to 4 days.

Fruit: Fruit have not been observed even with controlled pollination.

Reproductive Structures:

Pistils. Filamentous with no clear distinction between stigma and style, translucent, 4 to 5 mm in length, 7 to 15 pistils per flower.

Stamens. Ten to 20 stamens per flower. Anthers range from 4 to 6 mm in length; filament ranges from 0.5 to 1.5 mm in length. Anthers are yellow (11B), and filaments are green-yellow (1D).

Ovary. Ranges from 7 to 12 mm in length, 7 to 15 mm in width. Color is yellow-green (ranging from 145A to 145D), 1 ovary per flower.

Pollen. Fusiform to rounded in shape, 0.03 to 0.06 mm in length, 0.02 to 0.05 mm in width. Pollen is yellow (11B), translucent to slightly opaque.

Cultural Requirements, Disease and Pest

Resistance/Susceptibility: Cultural requirements, disease and pest resistance/susceptibility for *Calycanthus* 'Venus' appear to be similar to other *Calycanthus*. No unique problems have been found for this plant, and no particular resistance or susceptibility to disease or pests has been observed. This variety can be grown in full-sun to shade with best growth on moist sites that do not become overly dry. *Calycanthus* 'Venus' tolerates a range of soil

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pH from about 4.5 to 6.5.

Cold hHardiness: Based on the parent species, 'Venus' is estimated to be cold hardy in USDA zones 5-9. 'Venus' specimens have been observed to survive at 0 ° F.

Comparison with RelatedParental sSpecies: *Calycanthus* cultivar 'Venus' has a combination of traits that produces a more attractive, fragrant ornamental shrub as compared with other *Calycanthus* species. In particular, 'Venus' produces a large, white magnolia-like flower that is unique among *Calycanthus*. 'Venus' can be readily distinguished from the parental species by the combination of size, color, shape, habit and fragrance of its flowers (see, e.g., **Figure 4**). For example, *Calycanthus floridus* (including the 'Athens' cultivar) produces a relatively small, sometimes fragrant maroon to yellow-green flower, which does not completely open. *Calycanthus occidentalis* also produces a relatively small (as compared with 'Venus') brown to reddish-brown flower, which does not open and which has little or no fragrance. The *C. chinensis* ~~speciesparent~~ has a larger (as compared with *C. floridus* and *C. occidentalis*), flat opened flower, which has no fragrance. In contrast, 'Venus' produces very large magnolia-like flowers which are unique among *Calycanthus*, have a strong fragrance, and are held up above the foliage. The flowers are white with yellow and purple infusions at the center. Further comparisons ~~are~~ is provided in **Table 1**.

TABLE 1**Comparison with Related SpeciesParental Types**

Characteristic	<i>Calycanthus</i> 'Venus'	<i>Calycanthus</i> <i>floridus</i>	<i>Calycanthus</i> <i>occidentalis</i>	<i>Calycanthus</i> <i>chinensis</i>

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Size of Flower	7.5 - 11.5 cm.	2 - 3 cm.	2 - 4 cm.	5 - 8 cm.
Color of Flower	Outer tepals: <u>Upper surface is white with some green-yellow; lower surface is white with some green-yellow and yellow-green.</u> Inner tepals: <u>Upper surface is</u> are <u>white and</u> to <u>yellow with a slight blush of red-purple on edges and base; lower surface is similar, but with less red-purple.</u>	Typically reddish-brown. Yellow-green for 'Athens'.	Reddish-brown.	Outer tepals whitish-pink. Inner tepals yellow.
Flower Fragrance	Fruity.	Variable. Often fruity.	Little or none.	None.
Tepal Arrangement	Imbricate.	Imbricate.	Imbricate.	Two-series.

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Comparison with Parental Cultivars: 'Venus' is easily distinguished from either parent based on open flower color (see, Figure 4). Flowers of the female parent H2000-14-001 have greyed-purple (183A) tepals (both surfaces) with pale yellow (4C) tips on the innermost tepals. Flowers of the male parent H2000-17-002 have red-purple (59B) tepals (both surfaces) with distinct yellow (ranging from 4A to 4B) tips on the innermost tepals. Flowers of 'Venus' are primarily white with some green-yellow, yellow, yellow-green and red-purple as described above under "Open Flowers, Color" and in Table 1 (see also, Figure 3).

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What is claimed is:

1. A new and distinct hybrid cultivar of *Calycanthus* plant named 'Venus', substantially as illustrated and described herein.

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HYBRID *CALYCANTHUS* PLANT NAMED 'VENUS'

ABSTRACT

5 *Calycanthus* cultivar 'Venus' is a medium-sized, multi-stemmed shrub
producing large, yellow-green flower buds that open to unique large, white
magnolia-like flowers with yellow and purple infusions in the center. The
flowers open widely, such that all of the tepals are visible, and are fragrant
with the fruity aroma of strawberries and melons.

10